

# BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

(FOUNDED 1790.)

Published by The Farmer Publishing Co., 179 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.  
DAILY... 50c month, \$6.00 per year || WEEKLY... \$1.00 per year in advance

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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Branch, Guthrie &amp; Fredricks, New York, Boston and Chicago

TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1915.

## THE PRESS AND THE MAYOR

IT IS QUITE natural for Mayor Wilson to feel aggrieved with the newspapers. Nobody likes to have his mistakes exhibited to the world. Nobody is pleased when the newspapers call his administration a failure, if that somebody is a mayor.

Perhaps in their zeal the newspapers have sometimes over-shot the mark. But on other occasions they have undershot it, so that in totality has action toward the mayor been equitable.

It is necessary that the press should have the right and the power to criticize public servants. It would be better if this power were never abused. But all power tends in some degree to be abused, and the press also is in constant danger of going further in denunciation than the facts warrant.

But Mayor Wilson can scarcely make such a complaint in his own case. Most of the newspapers, but not this one, supported him in two elections.

The others ceased to support him during one election.

With the criticisms directed at him by other newspapers The Farmer is not concerned. On reviewing its own criticism of him, it finds little to take back. These criticisms are not many. They began when the mayor was an alderman.

The Farmer complained that the mayor drew emoluments for preparing the building code, which the charter forbade him to take.

When Alderman Wilson became Coroner Wilson, The Farmer complained that he held inquests in secret, and that he permitted officers of the New Haven railroad to attend these secret inquests while the public was excluded.

When Coroner Wilson became Mayor Wilson, The Farmer objected to his first Warrenite contract, as a violation of the mayor's own pledge, that he would demand competition.

It objected to the mayor's permission, given to the Connecticut Company, to lay water bound macadam on Fairfield avenue, a mile or two, where other citizens had been required to pay for Warrenite.

It objected to the second Warrenite contract, which was enjoined against, and to the third Warrenite contract, for the same reasons that caused its objection to the first.

The Farmer further objected because during Mayor Wilson's administration concert halls and drinking clubs grew speedily in numbers.

The Farmer objected to the Mayor's policy for a large bonded debt, as in the long run injurious to the best interests of Bridgeport.

It complained because the mayor promised a fifteen mill tax, and did not provide it.

The Farmer objected to the seizure of the persons of the labor leaders, Cederholm, Nelson and Bowen as a violation of the constitution.

It complained that Mr. King and not Mayor Wilson is the real head of the city government.

Upon giving all of these matters careful review The Farmer is convinced they were proper objects for newspaper comment, and believes that its objections were and are well founded.

The Farmer, upon scrutinizing the verdict at the polls, finds that an overwhelming majority of the people of Bridgeport were convinced Mayor Wilson ought not to be re-elected mayor.

He is mayor by virtue of the largest fraction of the vote, but the comfort must be found in the possession of the power and the office, and not in the notion that the people of Bridgeport ratified, or intended to ratify the mayor's policies.

## A "CRY BABY" MONOPOLY

LET A MAN sell in competition and he will stay awake and do the best he can to keep his goods on the market. The maker of a rubber raincoat would never think of asking for a law to prevent the manufacture of cravenetted raincoats, upon the ground the people would prefer the latter and "I will be ruined."

William D. Guthrie, for the Interborough and the New York Railways Company, appeared before the New York Board of Estimate Franchise Committee, yesterday. He made the following plea:

"Now this is just what the jitney buses would do to New York City. They'd first of all deprive the subway of the short-haul profits, which, as you gentlemen know, are the only profitable hauls in the underground railroad."

"I tell you the whole subway system will be threatened above Fourteenth Street by the parallel line. People will prefer to ride above ground for short distances. And the taxpayers who are paying the city's share of the cost of subways will suffer."

"Why, the motor buses have produced miracles in London. Figures compiled before the war show how they cut the very heart out of the profits of all other transportation lines."

"As certain as the sun rises you will plunge the surface lines into renewed bankruptcy and ruin the hundreds of investors if you allow motor buses to overrun this city. You must refrain from granting this franchise, if for no other reason than fair play and justice to the investors who have already lost millions in these railways."

The investors in New York Street Railways have lost millions, but by the mismanagement of their companies by insiders, in the same way that the New Haven was managed by insiders.

But here is an appeal that a group of men having received a monopoly, are also to have laws declaring that nobody shall ever do anything which may affect injuriously the profits of the monopoly. Could claim be more ridiculously out of touch with modern business principles?

## PUNISHING GRAFTERS IN FRANCE

FRANCE HAS imposed prison sentences upon a number of war grafters. Officers have been punished for accepting bribes. Manufacturers have been imprisoned for giving bribes.

Nothing so pitifully illustrates some unpleasant qualities in human nature, than that some men should be stealing from a government which other men are giving their lives to save.

But the time to take steps against grafting, is when a country is at peace. A country that lacks an honest government when there is peace, will not have one because there is war.

Penalties in time of war are increased against certain offenses. It would seem as if a man who grafted in the supplies for the army, should receive at least as great a punishment as a spy. The former is actuated by motives of patriotism, and has an unselfish rule of action. But the latter throws patri-

Concert  
Harp Ensemble  
Wednesday Afternoon  
Rest Room

## Fur Coats for Motoring

Natural Raccoon, Muskrat and Oselot, large and comfortable coats to withstand any New England weather. From \$125.00 up

Raccoon Coats of reliable quality, \$90.00  
Rugs, Sweaters, Scarves and other warm clothes for the Saturday game

## Satins for Linings

A great deal of the beauty of a coat is in the lining and for economical purposes should be as good as its owner can afford.

Rich Brocaded Satins, light blue, cream, royal purple and magenta with a flash of gold, yard wide, \$2.00  
In lavender, tan and cream, \$1.00

Black and white stripe, "Magpie" effects, \$1.50 and \$2.50

White self-colored stripes \$1.69

Colored stripes, all effects \$2.00

Skinner's Satin all silk and reliable, in all colors, \$1.50

Skinner's with cotton back \$1.25

## Fancy Novelties

at the Art Section

Biscuit and Bon Bon Boxes, tin covered with tapestry or cretonne, effects in old rose, old blue, trimmed with a band of gilt braid, very pretty.

From 50c and 75c according to size.

French Trays for dressing table use, small for trifles, large for brushes and combs.

A quaint Japanese doll surrounds herself with pads of cotton and Dresden silk. She is a pincushion, at 10 or 25c as she is big or little.

Fancy Silk Work Bags in different shapes finished with bows and tassels, \$1.25 and \$2.75

A Desk Set in old blue is \$5.00

Pincushions, "rounds" and "hearts," pink and blue, 25c

Pretty for favors.

## Maillard's Cherries

Chocolate dipped

The most delicious confections that ever fell from the famous "sugar plum tree" are these big cherries dipped in rich chocolate. 50c a box.

Salted Nuts finest varieties and all carefully selected and prepared; almonds, peanuts, pecans, cashews and mixed nuts, in bulk.

Candy Shop.

tism aside, gives indirect aid to the enemy and is moved by base motives. A firing squad should be his reward.

## President Thwing of Western Reserve Has Son in War Zone

Dr. Charles Franklin Thwing, for a quarter of a century the president of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, will pass his sixty-second milestone today, having been born at New Sharon, Maine, Nov. 9, 1853. The distinguished educator's son recently returned from his American citizenship in order that he might enter the British army, as a second lieutenant of the Fifth Lancers. "I'm proud of the boy," said Dr. Thwing, "and admire his pluck. He has the courage of his convictions, and he can be naturalized to American citizenship when his comes home."

Dr. Thwing graduated from Harvard in 1874 and from Andover Theological Seminary three years later, when he was ordained to the Congregational ministry. He was pastor of churches in Cambridge, Mass., and Minneapolis before he was chosen president of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College in 1890. The institution of which he is the head represents the consolidation of various educational institutions, Adelbert College, founded in 1826 under the name of Western Reserve College, being the parent organization.

Dr. Thwing believes that higher education in America will not be seriously affected by the European war. "The chief effects of the war has had already, or will have, upon the higher education in America," he thinks, "relates to the general unrest and uncertainty arising in the minds of men from the fact of the war itself, and from the possibilities of American government becoming directly involved. That great and ever increasing part of the higher education known as research will still go forward. In laboratory and library, scholars will continue to pursue their vocation of seeking for discovery and publishing what seems to be the truth. Indeed, the war may promote the cultivation of this field. For scholars who, in time of peace, would have gone to Germany, or France, or England, will stay at home and other scholars, too, may come from foreign parts to pursue their investigations in the universities of America. The promise of the college year in America becomes even more glorious when contrasted with the devastation which obtains in the ranks of the students of Oxford and Cambridge, of Jena, Heidelberg and Berlin."

The Italian Chamber of Deputies will assemble Dec. 1.

## GEN. NIXON

General Sir John Eyles Nixon, commander of the Anglo-Indian force operating in Mesopotamia and in the vicinity of Baghdad, and has a long military experience. As commander of a cavalry brigade in South America, he made a brilliant record and received honorable mention from his superiors as well as a medal and other honors. He has spent the greater part of his life in India, where he has held a number of important posts. His first knowledge of real war was gained in the African campaign of 1879, and in the Zulu expedition of that year and the Mafeking expedition of 1881. He first attained prominence with the Chitral relief force, winning high honors. After the Boer war he returned to India, and for some time was inspector-general of cavalry in India. When it was decided to send an Anglo-Indian army against the Turks in Mesopotamia, Sir John was placed in supreme command and assumed personal direction of the column operating on the Tigris, with Baghdad, the ancient City of Caliph, as his objective. I September he engaged a superior force of Turks, capturing 1,650 of them, killing 5,000 and putting the remainder to flight. Sir John has an able lieutenant in Major Gen. George Goring, who was made commander of the column operating on the Euphrates. Gen. Goring is forty-seven years old, and a cousin of the late commander Goring of the United States Navy. Although comparatively young, Gen. Goring is an experienced officer, and has received his baptism of fire in Egypt, South Africa and India. The country traversed by Nixon and Goring in this campaign was the scene of many great conflicts between the hordes of the ancient world.

## DANBURY MAYOR TAKES FEDERAL EXAMINATIONS AT THE STATE ARMORY

Among the 23 officers of the Connecticut Coast Artillery corps who took the Federal examinations here at the State armory yesterday was Anthony Sunderland, mayor of Danbury and second lieutenant in the Eighth company of that city. Mayor Sunderland, accompanied by Capt. Lord of the Eighth company, made a visit to the city hall after turning in his examination papers. The Eighth company is now one of the largest in the corps. Its muster roll has 78 names.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word

# The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

## Here and There

### About the Store

In China where tea is grown a reverence is always made in an earthen ware pot. Never was a time when teapots were so interesting or charming as now. A Jet Teapot is a fine quality English earthenware, very highly glazed, and as black as the bottomless pit. Its surface reflects like a mirror. The same ware is shown in dark brown and moss green. Sometimes the lid or handle is a different color. From 55 cts. up.

The fashion of throwing an Oriental rug across a table beneath the reading lamp is growing with artistic finishers. It is a safe thing to do as one can hardly make a mistake in choosing colors. The small Hamadan used as saddlebags on camels, and the soft toned Belouchistan in dull red or brown are admirable for this purpose. The light from a shaded lamp brings out the color and sheen. From \$7.50 to \$10.00 will get a good one.

She who rides a hobbyback in respect to window gardens and bulb-growing may gratify her taste to any extent. Also she may present to her friends rare bulbs done up in gift boxes, sometimes accompanied by a little pottery bowl for planting and the directions to ensure safe growing and blossoming. 25 and 50 cts.

Stationery Section.

A "St. Moritz" Scarf is of heaviest crepe silk, dark grounds with white or light spots. It is long enough to wind about the neck and flanks a silken tassel at each end. The name attracts and brings to mind icy slopes, long toboggan slides and the cold thin air of mountain heights.

"Society Satin" is a new fabric in undergarments and is shown in pink. There is a reason why it is pink. If it fades after numberless washings it becomes a delicate flesh tint which is immensely becoming, and it will never grow yellow. It looks well under thin blouses and evening frocks. All garments are provided. Camisoles, envelope chemises, long skirts, gowns and waist slips.

Undermuslin Section.

Do you know what Dragees are? They are delectable sweets, in unusual and assorted flavors. A bon bon with a hard exterior, but tucked inside is a liquid drop of caraway, fennel, mint, coriander, anise, or other herb simple that is tasty and wholesome.

40 cts. a pound, and nice after dinner.

Candy Shop.

## The Travel Section

No longer does one, starting on a journey, bundle things hit-or-miss into a "Saratoga" and then wonder where this or that may be when the lid is lifted. Oh, no, there are Trunks for occasions. Never were such convenient things for the traveler, and he takes his journey serene in the consciousness that everything is all right.

Wardrobe and Dress Trunks which are designed to carry garments without crushing.

Steamer Trunks, light weight, strong, capacious and enduring.

Special Hat Trunks, Week-end Trunks and Motor Trunks.

Black Walrus Bags, leather lined, \$13.25, \$15.00, \$17.00 and \$18.00

Tan Sole Leather Bags, \$5.25, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.00

Leather Suit Cases, best grades, \$8.00 to \$15.00

Straw Cases, 24 inch, \$5.00 to \$7.50

An Interesting Section

Third floor.

## Gas Heaters

To change the temperature quickly on chilly nights and mornings, a large assortment in styles and sizes suitable for heating any room.

Open front hearth style copper reflectors, low frames, From \$3.00 up

High style, copper reflectors with skirt guards, From \$3.50 up

Glass front style, very cheerful, From \$3.50 up

Radiators in 4 x 6 tubes, high and low styles, From \$3.00 up

Oil heaters, From \$3.00 up

## Table Glassware

Fine etched Tumblers, 6 for 37 cts  
Plain Tumblers, 6 for 30 cts  
Colonial Tumblers, 6 for 45 cts  
Colonial Goblets, 6 for 35 cts  
Plain heavy Tumblers, 6 for 15 cts  
Wine Glasses, Cider Tumblers, Sherbet Cups, Cocktails, Liqueur Glasses and Finger Bowls

Of the many truths demonstrated by this war, not the least important is that the spirit of nationalism is stronger than religious faith. Of course, no such demonstration was needed in the case of Christians, who have always fought each other, but it was believed by many that Islam would rise superior to nationalism and that where the Sultan led the Moslem world would follow.

The Aluminum Co. of America has purchased the French holdings in a dry-aluminum plant near Whitney, N. C., which, when completed, was to have cost \$10,000,000. Work on it was abandoned because of the war. Construction work will proceed.

## RUBBER GOODS

Buy your rubber goods at the Rubber Store. We have a large assortment of Rubber Goods. Our quality is the best—our prices the lowest.

### RUBBER CLOTHING

RAINCOATS, SLIP-ONS  
Our line of raincoats and slip-ons is complete. We have the largest and best assortment in the city. Every coat guaranteed perfect.

### RUBBER SHEETING

All widths in stock in White, Black and Maroon. Single and double coated. Quality guaranteed. 45c per yd. up.

### SPORTING GOODS

Basketball supplies, football goods. We have a complete line of football goods. Our stock is all new. Special prices.

## THE ALLING RUBBER CO.

1126 MAIN STREET

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word

# The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

## RAADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST.  
CO-OPERATIVE—CASH BUYING CUSTOMERS  
PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES  
OUR WEDNESDAY SALE

At 6 3/4c—Very heavy quality handsome striped outing flannel.

At 58c—Our very heavy full sized 68c sheets.

At 39c—Men's outing flannel night shirts.

At 4c—Self spinning tops, two styles.

At 4c—Men's large hemstitched handkerchiefs.

At 39c—Genuine President suspenders, each pair in fancy box.

At 8c—100 best white crepe paper napkins.

For 5c—3 rolls extra quality wax paper.

## Followers of the Prophet Celebrates New Year Today

This is New Year's day for nearly one-seventh of the world's population, and marks the beginning of the year 1334 of the Mohammedan era. The 250,000,000 followers of the prophet use a calendar which dates from the year 622 A. D., when the Hegira or flight of Mohammed from Mecca was forced to flee Mecca, his native city, because of the persecutions of the defender of the old heathen faith. The Prophet appeared in the full light of history with his flight to Medina, and the Hegira, has been appropriately chosen as the epoch of the Moslem era. Had Mohammed remained in Mecca he would doubtless have been slain, and while his disciples might have been able to perpetuate the new faith, this is a matter for grave doubt. By fleeing from the wrath of the Meccans, Mohammed lived to see the complete triumph of the faith he had built up of fragments of older religions.

The Moslem New Year is celebrated in ways as diverse as mark the observance of the Christian New Year. Just as Christians are divided in warring camps of Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics and Protestants of many varieties, so in Islam divided up in a multitude of sects. Broadly speaking there are two major divisions in Mohammedanism, the Shi'ahs and the Sunnites. Within these two great divisions, which have even less in common than Catholics and Protestants among Christians, are many subdivisions and there are no less than

seventy sects to be found among the followers of the Prophet.

The Turkish allies of the German Emperor represent but a small part of the Moslem world, and, although the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire is by courtesy the Head of the Faithful, he has in reality no more power over the masses of Mohammedans than the Pope of Rome has over Protestants. The "jihad" or "holy war" proclaimed by the heads of the Turkish church has had little effect upon Moslems beyond the confines of Turkey. The Ottoman Empire has a population of only about 20,000,000, and not all of these are adherents of Mohammedanism. Even in his own dominions the Sultan's authority is flouted by the Arab population south of Mecca, the holy city of the faith. While professing Mohammedans, these Arabs have for centuries opposed Turkish authority, and in the present war they have helped the British whenever possible.

China has a third more Moslems than Turkey, but the Chinese Mohammedans certainly could not be induced to fight for the Sultan. The same is true of the nearly ninety millions of Mohammedans of India and other British possessions in Africa, Asia and the East Indies. Among the African soldiers now fighting for France in Europe there are many thousands of Mohammedans, and although France has some 45,000,000 Moslem subjects in Africa they have shown no disposition to aid the Sultan. Even little Holland rules more Mohammedans than the Sultan of Turkey, for in Queen Wilhelmina's East Indian islands there are nearly 25,000,000 followers of the Prophet. The Czar of Russia has nearly 15,000,000 Moslem subjects and thousands of them are fighting in his armies.